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Security Council

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S/25723
4 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a message addressed to you by the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Abulfaz Elchibey, which has been received by fax.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

Annex

I thank you most warmly for your efforts resulting in the adoption of resolution 822 (1993), which was received with the greatest appreciation by the people and Government of Azerbaijan.

Aware of the serious opposition organized by the Armenian side to the draft submitted by Azerbaijan, we regard this resolution as a great achievement and ask you to take all necessary measures for its implementation, in particular to ensure the "immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan".

We greatly appreciate the fact that this resolution reaffirms the territorial integrity of all States in the region, the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and we declare our readiness to resume negotiations immediately with a view to the resolution of the conflict within the framework of the peace process of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which you support.

For information, I should like to note that the responsibility for all previous disruptions of efforts to achieve a cease-fire and begin peaceful negotiations rests with the Armenian side.

Abulfaz ELCHIBEY

Baku, 4 May 1993

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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 4 May 1993, which has been received by telex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 30 April 1993, in response to an appeal by the Azerbaijani Republic, the United Nations Security Council considered the critical situation resulting from the aggression by Armenian armed forces and their seizure of Azerbaijani territories, and adopted resolution 822 (1993).

As the victim of aggression by the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijani Republic greatly appreciates the efforts of the Security Council to bring about an end to the aggression and the liberation of the occupied Azerbaijani territories.

By reaffirming the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, the Security Council clearly defined the basis for security and stability in the region. The Security Council resolution, which simply and emphatically demands the "immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan", leaves the aggressor no other course but to withdraw its forces beyond the borders of the Azerbaijani Republic and abandon its expansionist policy.

Now that the Security Council resolution has been adopted, the Azerbaijani Republic, and with it the whole world community, expects the Armenian leaders, realizing their full responsibility for the violations of international law which they have committed, to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution.

Only strict compliance by the Armenian side with the demands of this influential international organ will permit the resumption of the negotiating process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at a comprehensive settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, a process which has been undermined by the aggression and occupation.

This resolution was the first decision by the Security Council on the question of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and, although it does not cover all aspects and the scale and consequences of Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, it nevertheless gives the Azerbaijani Republic hope that its rights as a sovereign State Member of the United Nations, which have been flouted, will be protected by the world community.

In view of the conditions in which the resolution was adopted, the Azerbaijani Republic is convinced that the future work of the Security Council, reinforced by the intensified activities of the fact-finding mission, will lead to the adoption of the necessary decisions on the basis of an objective appraisal of the real causes and nature of the tragic events and of the responsibility of the party through whose fault they have occurred. The Azerbaijani Republic, in turn, is prepared to offer its full cooperation to that end.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 May 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the recent unprovoked assault on a Turkish cargo ship destined for Gazimagosa port in Northern Cyprus by Greek Cypriot gunboats while it was sailing in international waters off the coast of Larnaca, Southern Cyprus, and to bring to your attention the negative implications of this hostile action on intercommunal relations and the efforts being conducted under your auspices for a negotiated solution in Cyprus.

As you are aware, the incident occurred on 28 April 1993 at around 9.45 a.m. local time, when a Greek Cypriot gunboat approached the Turkish freighter, Alp-5, which was sailing in international waters 20 to 22 nautical miles off the coast of Larnaca and, without warning, started firing at the ship. As a result, the captain of the ship and a crew member were injured.

The Greek Cypriot gunboat was later joined by another gunboat and the two together started following the cargo ship, trying to force it to change course and enter into Greek Cypriot territorial waters, by blocking its way and at the same time firing at it from all directions.

When the ship's distress message was received in Northern Cyprus, our authorities requested assistance from the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the nearby British base, but the helicopters that were sent could not approach the ship because of the continuous firing. Upon strong representations by our authorities through UNFICYP, the firing was finally stopped at 12.25 p.m., but the gunboats kept pursuing the ship. Thus the helicopters could arrive at the scene of the incident only at 2.00 p.m. and the wounded were given first aid treatment on board by the British doctors who were flown in.

All subsequent efforts to have the injured flown to Gazimagosa Hospital, which was the nearest one to the area, did not produce results because of the pressure exerted by the Greek Cypriot side. Thus, the ship had to continue its journey, at great risk to the injured on board, until it reached Gazimagosa port at 8.30 p.m. the same day. The wounded crew members were then taken to Gazimagosa State Hospital, where they had to undergo surgery.

After the ship arrived at Gazimagosa port, it was inspected by a team of experts, in the presence of a senior UNFICYP officer. It was observed that, in addition to other weapons, a 20-mm heavy gun had been used in the firing, shattering the windows of the bridge. In fact, it clearly appeared that the bridge was the main target of the assault, which indicates malicious intent to kill or harm the sailors.

There is absolutely no justification for this hostile action of the Greek Cypriot side, which was carried out without warning and in international waters. The Greek Cypriot claim that the ship was in their territorial waters when it was attacked is baseless, because eyewitness accounts by the crew indicate that

there were other foreign vessels in the same area at the same time, sailing closer to the shore, that were not interfered with. The fact that the Greek Cypriot gunboats singled out the Turkish freighter, tried to force it into their territorial waters by firing on it and blocking its way is itself an indication that the Greek Cypriot culprits were aiming to create justification for this act of piracy on the high seas.

This incident once again demonstrates the inability of the Greek Cypriot side even to tolerate the presence of the Turkish flag or anything Turkish in their vicinity. It is also another instance of their hostile policy of blocking all outside links of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with the outside world.

At a time when efforts are being made under your auspices to achieve progress towards a negotiated solution and confidence-building measures are high on the agenda, I need hardly reiterate that acts of provocation of this nature aimed at creating tension only serve to deepen the abyss of mistrust between the two peoples in Cyprus and hamper prospects for a solution.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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General Assembly Security Council

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5 May 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

List of candidates nominated by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By a communication dated 4 February 1993, addressed to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General drew attention to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death of Judge Manfred Lachs (Poland) on 14 January 1993. In the same communication, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 4 May 1993.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated (see annex).

3. The composition of the Court and the procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council for filling the vacancy are given in a memorandum by the Secretary-General, issued as document A/47/931-S/25657. The curricula vitae of the candidates will appear in document A/47/941-S/25727.

ANNEX

List of candidates

Name and nationality	Nominated by the national group of
Herczegh, Géza (Hungary)	France Hungary Sweden Venezuela
Skubiszewski, Krzysztof (Poland)	Austria Belgium France Greece Italy Luxembourg Poland Spain Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/25727
5 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF
A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

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	HERCZEGH, Géza	3
	SKUBISZEWSKI, Krzysztof	9

I. INTRODUCTION

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the curricula vitae of the candidates nominated by national groups for the election to fill a casual vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death, on 14 January 1993, of Judge Manfred Lachs (Poland). The names of the candidates nominated for this election have been circulated in document A/47/940-S/25726. The composition of the Court and the voting procedures to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/47/931-S/25657.

II. CURRICULA VITAE

Géza HERCZEGH
(Hungary)

Born at Nagykapos, 17 October 1928.
Educated at the French Grammar School in Gödöllö, Hungary.

Academic qualifications

Bachelor of Law, University of Szeged, Hungary, 1951.

Candidate in Jurisprudence (PhD), 1965.

Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1985.

Doctor honoris causa, Faculty of Law, University of Marburg, Germany, 1990.

Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1990.

Scientific and teaching activities

Research Fellow in international public law at the Institute of Political Sciences, Budapest, 1951-1967.

Studies as Senior Fellow at various institutes, e.g. in Paris, 1966, Salzburg, 1970.

Professor of Law, Head of the International Law Department at the Law Faculty of the University of Pécs, Hungary, 1967-1990.

Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Pécs, 1981-1987.

Lectured in international humanitarian law at several universities (e.g. Bayreuth, Bratislava, Cambridge, Exeter, Graz, Krakow, Marburg, Moscow, Osijek, Novi Sad, Vienna), 1970-1985.

Lecturer in seminars for the implementation and dissemination of international humanitarian law, Warsaw, 1985, Vegimont, 1989.

Vice-President of the Department of Legal and Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1990.

Present position

Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Hungary since 1990.

Vice-President of the Constitutional Court, elected for a three-year term, 1990-1993.

Activities at international conferences

As expert on international humanitarian law represented the Hungarian Red Cross Society at the conferences at The Hague, 1971, Vienna, 1972, Teheran, 1973, Monaco, 1984.

Served as governmental expert on international humanitarian law at the conferences at Geneva, 1971 and 1972.

Member of the Hungarian delegation at the Diplomatic Conference at Geneva, 1974-1977, on the protection of victims of armed conflicts. Served as Vice-President of the Third Commission of the same Conference.

Member of the Hungarian delegation at the UNESCO General Conference at Sophia, 1977.

Rapporteur at the Third Conference on Parliamentary Democracy organized by the Council of Europe on the topic, "Problems of transition from an authoritarian or totalitarian regime to a genuinely democratic system", Strasbourg, 1991.

Member of the expert working group ("Badinter Group") preparing the draft convention on the peaceful settlement of disputes within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Paris, 1992.

Languages

English, French, German.

Principal publications

1. Books

- The colonial question and international law (in Hungarian) (Budapest, 1962, 230 pp.)

- General principles of law and the international legal order (Budapest, Series in Foreign Languages, 5, 1969, 129 pp.)

- Development of international humanitarian law (Budapest, 1984, 239 pp.)

- Foreign policy of Hungary, 1896-1919 (in Hungarian) (Budapest, 1987, 385 pp.)

- Manual of international law (in Hungarian) (in collaboration with others) (Budapest, 1st ed., 1976)

- History of diplomatic relations, 1914-1945 (in Hungarian) (Budapest, 1st ed., 1964-1965)

2. Essays, articles

- "Some questions concerning the International Trusteeship System" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1953)

- "Navigation on the Danube. The Law in the service of peace"
(Brussels, 1955)

- "La réglementation internationale de la navigation sur le Danube. Le droit en service de la paix"
(Brussels, 1955)

- "The right to self-determination and the Charter of the United Nations" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1956)

- "The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1957)

- "Main questions concerning the theory of international law in the works of Hans Kelsen" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1957)

- "The 1948 Danube Convention and international law" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1958)

- "Positivism in contemporary international jurisprudence" (in Hungarian)
(Szeged, 1958)

- "The international status of the German Democratic Republic" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1960)

- "General principles of law according to the Statute of the International Court of Justice" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1961)

- "The system of agreements on mutual assistance in civil and criminal matters with socialist countries" (in Hungarian)
(Acta juridica, 1962)

- "Le système des conventions d'aide judiciaire conclues avec les Etats socialistes"
(Acta juridica, 1963)

- "The prohibition of the threat of and use of force in contemporary international law" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1963)

- "Einige Fragen des Völkerrechts hinsichtlich der Entschädigung der Verfölgten des Nazismus in Ungarn"
(Acta juridica, 1967)

- "Some legal questions of the utilization of the waters of international rivers", in Questions of international law
(Ed. Hungarian Branch of the International Law Association, 1968)

- "Sociology of international relations and international law", in Questions of international law
(Budapest, 1970)

- "The international legal prohibition of bacteriological weapons" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1972)

- "Research on international relations in the United States of America" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1972)

- "International humanitarian law and the principle of proportionality" (in Hungarian)
(Pécs, 1975)

- "The problems of war reprisals in contemporary international law" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1976)

- "International protection of partisans" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1977)

- "La place de l'Etat dans l'ordre juridique international. La communauté des Etats et le 'jus cogens'", in Comparative law - Droit comparé
(Budapest, 1978)

- "Civilne obyvatel'stvo a kombatanti, zásady rozlisovania obcianskych statkov a vojenskych objektov v medzinárodnom práve"
(Bratislava, 1979)

- "Le rôle des principes généraux du droit dans le droit international public"
(Journées de la Société de Législation comparée, Paris, 1980)

- "International aspects of the national question during the Hungarian reform era" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1980)

- "Organizational and administrative questions concerning the management of the international relations of Hungary in the sixteenth century" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1980)

- "Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions on the Protection of the Victims of Non-international Armed Conflicts", in Questions of international law
(Budapest, 1981)

- "The extension of the notion of combatants in the light of the First Geneva Protocol of 1977", in New directions in international law
(Festschrift Abendroth Frankfurt/New York, 1982)

- "The history of the international relations of small countries", in Small Countries and International Adjustment
(Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies, 1982)

- "Theoretical and methodical questions concerning research on international relations" (in Hungarian)
(Pécs, 1982)

- "Etat d'exception et droit humanitaire" (Recueil des cours de l'Institut International des Droits de l'Homme, Strasbourg, 1983)

- "La protection de l'environnement naturel et le droit humanitaire", in Etudes et essais sur le droit international humanitaire
(Mélanges Pictet, Geneva/The Hague, 1984)

- "Die neuere Entwicklung des humanitären Völkerrechts" in Probleme des Völkerrechts (1985)

- "International law in a multicultural world", in Questions of international law
(Budapest, 1986)

- "International legal protection of minorities" (in Hungarian)
(Pécs, 1987)

- "Present possibilities of international legislation and its limits" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1987)

- "Ungarn und Europa 1683-1686"
(Acta juridica, 1988)

- "The right to national identity as a human right" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1989)

- "Report on domestic law relating to Red Cross/Red Crescent societies and the protection of the Red Cross/Red Crescent emblem", in National implementation of international humanitarian law
(The Hague, 1990)

- "Völkerrecht und Ungarisches Recht"
(Österreichische Notariatszeitung, Vienna, 1990)

- "Protection of national minorities in international law" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1990)

- "Problems of transition from an authoritarian or totalitarian regime to a genuinely democratic system
(Discussion paper for the third Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy, Strasbourg, 1991)

- "The role of human rights in international law" (in Hungarian)
(Budapest, 1992)

Krzysztof SKUBISZEWSKI
(Poland)

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland
Born at Poznań, 8 October 1926

1938-1945	Secondary education at Poznań, Warsaw and Biała Podlaska.
1945-1949	Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, University of Poznań (Magister Juris).
1950	Doctor Juris.
1957	European University Centre (Diploma of European Higher Studies), University of Nancy, France.
1957-1958	Harvard School of Law (Master of Law).
1960	"Habilitation" in International Law at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.
1948-1960	Assistant teacher and lecturer, Faculty of Law, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.
1961-1973	Docent, Faculty of Law, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań; 1961-1963, Pro-Dean at that Faculty.
1963-1964	Visiting scholar, School of International Affairs, Columbia University, New York.
1971 and 1979	Visiting Professor at the Law Faculty, University of Geneva.
1971-1972	Visiting Fellow, All Souls' College, Oxford.
1973	Professor, Institute of Law, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (at present on leave of absence).
1963-1992	Lectures at the Universities of Nottingham and London; the International Faculty of Comparative Law, Strasbourg; the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; the College of Europe, Bruges; and also the clubs of international law of Harvard, Duke and Oxford Universities; the Max-Planck Institute, Heidelberg; the Universities of Vienna and Graz; the Faculty of Law, University of Paris II; the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House (1991); All Souls' College, Oxford (1992); Institut d'Etudes politiques, Paris (1992); Hersch Lauterpacht Lectures at Cambridge University; Cyril Foster Lecture, Oxford (1990); Lord Wilberforce Lecture (1990); Hugh Gaitskell Lecture (1991); and numerous other lectures in European, American, Australian and Asian societies of political and legal sciences.
1980	Member of "Solidarity".

1981	Member, Committee of Legal Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences.
1981-1984	Member of the Primate of Poland Social Council.
1984-1989	Member, Coordinating Committee, Poland-Federal Republic of Germany Forum, representing the secretariat of the Polish Episcopate.
1986-1989	Member, Consultative Council to the Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.
1989	Member, Polish Academy of Sciences.
September 1989	Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Member

Society of Arts and Sciences, Poznań.

Western Institute, Poznań, International Law Association (Polish branch).

Institut de Droit international; American Society of International Law (honorary member, 1991); Societé française pour le Droit international; Oxford Society; Codrington Club; Honorary Bencher, Gray's Inn (1990); Curator, United Nations Student Association, Poznań (1960-1973).

Distinctions and awards

Gold Cross of Merit (1977).

Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (1986).

Cavaliere di Gran Croce, Ordine Piano (Holy See, 1991).

Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur (1991).

Gran Cruz de la Orden al Mérito de Chile (1991).

Grosskreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (1991).

Order of Diplomatic Merit of the Republic of Korea (1991).

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation research prize (1984).

Honorary doctorates

Universities of Ghent, Mainz, Turin, Liège and Geneva.

Carried out research on legal aspects of Polish-German relations, in particular the border between the two countries; use of force by States and law of armed conflicts; law of international organizations; theory of international law, including its sources.

Publications in Polish

- Pieniądz na terytorium okupowanym (Money in occupied territory, a study in international law with particular reference to German practice) (Western Institute, Poznań, 1960, 404 pp.)

- Uchwały prawotwórcze organizacji międzynarodowych (Lawmaking resolutions of international organizations) (Poznań Society of Arts and Sciences, Poznań, 1965, 201 pp.)

- Zachodnia granica Polski (The western frontier of Poland) (Baltic Institute, Maritime Publishers, Gdańsk, 1969, 630 pp.)

- Zachodnia granica Polski w świetle traktatów (The western border of Poland in the light of treaties) (Western Institute, Poznań, 1975, 368 pp.)

Publications in foreign languages

- "Use of force by States. Collective security. Law of war and neutrality", chapter 12 in Manual of public international law, ed. M. Soerensen (Macmillan, London/Melbourne/Toronto; St. Martin's Press, New York, 1963) Spanish translation by the Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, 1973.

- "Poland and some other Eastern European countries", in individual rights and the State in foreign affairs, introduction and chapter 14, eds. E. Lauterpacht and J. C. Collier (Praeger Publishers, New York/London, 1977).

- "Peace and war. International legislation", in parts 4 and 5 of the Encyclopedia of public international law, ed. R. Bernhard (North Holland, Amsterdam/New York/Oxford, 1982 and 1983).

Reports

- "Les techniques d'élaboration des grandes conventions multilatérales et des normes quasi-législatives internationales" (in collaboration with Hans Blix), Institut de Droit international, Annuaire, vol. 57, 1977, part II (S. Karger, Basle, 1978).

- "Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations", Institute of International Law, Yearbook, vol. 61, 1985, part I (Editions E. Pedone, Paris, 1985).

Articles

Over 80 articles in law journals or collections of studies including Annuaire française de droit international, American journal of international law, Annales d'études internationales, Archiv des Völkerrechts, British yearbook of international law, Current legal problems, German yearbook of international law, International organization, Jahrbuch für internationales Recht, Polish yearbook of international law, Revue générale de droit international public, Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht.

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S/25728
5 May 1993

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LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 5 May 1993, providing an update on the continuing attack on Zepa by Serbian forces, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We humbly request that Member States and or regional organizations undertake measures in accordance with United Nations resolution 770 to address the urgent humanitarian tragedy unfolding in Zepa.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has received a new information relating the situation in Zepa on 5 May 1993:

The aggressor offensive continues with somewhat decreased intensity throughout the night. In morning hours the shelling of civilian targets escalated on the entire territory. There are infantry fighting on the 15 km long front line. According to the information, though incomplete, there are casualties, mainly among the civilians. Scores of wounded, ill and weak, with no one to help them, because all have fled away, have been reported. The population of nearby settlements of Zepa has been evacuated to the caves and woods. The hospital has been also evacuated because there are no conditions for its activity any longer.

1. We request to deploy the UNPROFOR observers, who have been announced for today, immediately.

2. We also request a surgery team to be sent immediately through the humanitarian organization "Doctors without frontiers" along with the minimum of medical equipment (mobile hospital) because there is neither medical equipment nor any conditions to work in Zepa any longer.

3. A land convoy with medicines and food to be sent immediately.

We are appealing once again to the international community to undertake most urgent steps to stop the aggression immediately and protect the civilian population.

Sarajevo, 5 May 1993

(Signed) Sulejagn SULJIC
Undersecretary

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations
New York
Mr. Muhamed Sacirbegovic, Ambassador

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations
Geneva
Mr. Mustafa Bijedic, Representative